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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo cation wish to have rejected articles returned they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpo

#### The Lisbon Tragedy.

By the murder of King Carlos I. and his elder son, Crown Prince Luiz, the second son, Prince Manuel, who was slightly wounded by the assassins, becomes King of Portugal. What will be the political consequences of the tragedy?

The political opinions of the new sovereign are unknown, if, indeed, he has any, which is doubtful, inasmuch as he is but eighteen years old and has never taken any part in public affairs. It remains to be seen whether he will uphold Premier FRANCO in the assumption of the dictatorial authority which the Minister has exercised since May of last year. If the Premier retains his post and the army remains loyal the precautions which he has taken will probably enable him to carry the Parliamentary elections which are to take place in March. Should the election go against him he will doubtless refuse to call Parliament together and will continue to rule in defiance of the Portuguese Constitution. It is possible, on the other hand, that the dictator's opponents may gain the ear of the new King or of the Queen Regent, in which event Senhor FRANCO will be superseded by a Minister ad interim, and probably an earlier date for the elections will be fixed.

There seems to be no doubt that the assassinations were planned not by anarchists but by revolutionists, who desire to substitute a republican for the monarchical form of government. Such a substitution is extremely unlikely. There are a good many Republicans in Lisbon and Oporto, but their propaganda, though industrious, is believed to have made no impression on the army and very little on the rural population. Moreover, the murder of the King and Crown Prince, who personally were popular, may be expected to produce an outburst of sympathy for the royal family, and Republican leaders like Senhor MACH-ADO may be held in the public mind responsible for the crime, though they may be guiltless of complicity. A strong reaction against them may now be looked for. Political revolutions are seldom effected by assassination.

It is even less probable that any serious effort will now be made in Portugal by the so-called Legitimists on behalf of Dom MIGUEL, who claims the crown as the representative of King MIGUEL I., who, having been appointed Regent in 1828 for his niece, Queen MARIA II., seized the throne in his own name and held it for six years. He announced through Viennese newspapers last June, when the opposition to the dictatorship of Senhor Franco had assumed a violent form, his willingness to rule as a constitutional sovereign, but no attention was paid to his declaration. The chances are that neither Republicans nor Legitimists will profit by a crime which must have shocked even those who denounced the existing régime on constitutional grounds, and that Senhor FRANCO will remain virtual master of Portugal. Especially is this almost certain to be the case if the widowed Queen AMALIE is proclaimed Regent while the new King is recovering from the wounds which for the moment disable him for attending to a sovereign's duties.

Our Antiquated Building Code. The New York Building Code was adopted by the Municipal Assembly in 1899. It was the work of a commission named by that body and was a compilation and revision of the existing law and ordinances. The influences dominant in the commission were identical with those that had procured the enactment by the Legislature of the building law of 1885 and that had prevailed in the subsequent amendments of this act in 1887, 1892, 1895 and 1897. The Greater New York Charter, with a view to strengthening the home rule principle, invested the Municipal Assembly with legislative autonomy in matters pertaining to building construction. By virtue of this au-

still in force. Drawn by the same hand that had drafted the act of 1885, the code, like its basic statute, was modelled on the plan of not interfering with established practice in the building trade except where change was unequivocally demanded on behalf of public safety. No aggressive attempt was made to incorporate advanced ideas on fireproof construction, while sanitation, if not wholly ignored, was altogether a minor consideration.

There was at least an intelligent reason for the conservative attitude of the interests responsible for the substance of the original act and its various amendments, including the code. These interests, which were connected with the building trade, deserve no little credit for taking the initiative in promoting better construction when the public authorities remained heedless of the cumulative fire risk. They naturally wished to conserve the prosperity of their own trade and no doubt expected the Municipal Assembly to follow the

rience might dictate. But no explanation untainted by discreditable motives tained toward building legislation.

The code is now not only hopelessly the Baltimore conflagration. Yet New 5,000 tenants, but having as its only permits each floor in a tall store or loft with inflammable goods to comprise an area of an acre or more without partitions, fireproof or otherwise.

Efforts have been made to obtain a revision of the law, but these have come to nothing. Finally something like consternation seized upon the community after the publication in November, 1905, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' report on the fire hazard in this town. Urged by the combined solicitations of civic and mercantile bodies the Board of Aldermen in January, 1905, authorized its committee on buildings to appoint ten experts, including an iron worker, a mason, a carpenter and a plasterer, to draw up a new code. The after the original plans. There is a ridicule which this assortment of experts excited\_caused the board to rescind the resolution and to pass another two months later which called for a different class of technical authorities.

The commission selected in a moment of repentance under the latter resolution | defence. went ahead with its work, although unable to obtain an appropriation for salaries, and reported a draft code last November. The draft had the approval of the a land attack, is that after all a naval Board of Fire Underwriters and was indorsed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. However, it evidently failed to agree with the Aldermanic conception of the requirements of scientific construction, for the Board of Aldermen two weeks ago resolved

two plumbers. Now we do not question the expediency of a new commission, but a legislative body which costs the city \$238,856 a year might certainly have had delicacy enough not to indulge in the extravagance of two plumbers.

to appoint a new revision commission in-

cluding five builders, one mechanic and

#### Dansons la Carmagnole!

The Hon, JONATHAN BOURNE has rallied to President ROOSEVELT'S bugle blast. The whole Pacific coast, including the San Francisco sand lots, throbs and palpitates with ecstasy.

The boycott looks up again. The 'scab" betakes him to the tangled bush. A livelier iris breaks upon the burnished walking delegate. The eye of GOMPERS now flames expectant, and victory nestles in his bristling mane.

Arkansas JEFF falls into line. He whoops the Ozark foothills till they ring again and all hands "snuff around. Nebraska BILL avows that he has never been so happy in his life. The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, having worked the redneck propaganda for a Senatorship, surveys the scene with tranquil resignation. Sorrel Top CARMACK, still manipulating the long haired multitude in Tennessee with a view to office, may be relied upon for a yawp of special volume. From far and near the clans assemble. Down with capital! Down with property! Let us join the Carmagnole!

Germany as a Competitor. England, the United States and Germany, in that order, are the three great exporting nations of the world. They stood in the same order ten years ago.

Meanwhile the United States has sev-

eral times put England in second place,

and Germany has reduced materially the difference between its export figures and those of its rivals.

In 1907 England led the United States in export trade by \$200,000,000. Germany followed the United States, with \$150,000,-000 between them. England's increase in ten years has been 50 per cent.; that of the United States, 75 per cent., and that of Germany, 89 per cent. If general merchandise only be taken into account Germany is already ahead of us. Deducting the item of raw cotton, a specialty which gives us a huge advantage in trade figures, will leave our export trade \$300,000,000 behind that of Germany. If copper and mineral oil, in both of which we are specialists, be also taken out of the account Germany appears with a lead of over \$500,000,000 in exports. In export sales of general merchandise of domestic manufacture, leaving out of both accounts ingot copper and mineral oil, Germany leads the

thority the code was ordained which is United States by about \$700,000. The significance of the figures quoted here lies in the fact that the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, a nation with unsurpassed resources in men, money and materials, is outsold in the foreign markets by its competitors. England exports \$500,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton goods a year. Our sales last year were about \$15,000,000. Germany leaves us far behind in many lines of metal goods, in chemicals, drugs and dyes, in leather and leather goods. and even in sales of cotton goods made

from American cotton Germany's efforts to secure foreign trade are systematic, persistent and businesslike. Our efforts are erratic, spasmodic and unbusinesslike in all except a few lines.

Cavite or Subig Bay? Presumably the officers composing the joint Army and Navy Board have acted wisely in recommending the virtual abandonment of Subig Bay as the United States naval station for the Philippines example of the Legislature in permitting and the adoption of Cavite in Manila every two to five years such amend- harbor instead. The question has long

ments and additions to the code as expe- | been under careful consideration by men selected for that purpose from both branches of the military service. There is conceivable for the position which the can be no doubt as to their intelligence Board of Aldermen, as successor to the and sincerity. It may be taken for short lived Municipal Assembly, has main- granted that they have acted for the best according to their lights.

Nevertheless a great many of our ablest antiquated but a positive menace to naval officers, especially those who have the city. Since its adoption a number had experience in Philippine waters, of conflagrations, in Baltimore, San believe that the proposed arrangement Francisco and elsewhere, have afforded is ill advised and that in practical operaopportunity for observing the action of tion it will prove disappointing if not smoke and flame in modern buildings. disastrous. It is well known, moreover, The science of fire protective construct that in order to prepare the Cavite station has been revolutionized in con- tion for the uses of our navy there must sequence of the studies of a corps of be a tremendous and very costly achieveexperts appointed by the National Board | ment in the line of dredging. At presof Fire Underwriters in conjunction ent there is not more than a depth of with the Federal Government after fifteen feet throughout the contemplated area. To make it really available for York goes on expending \$100,000,000 our purposes we shall have to deepen annually under a code that permits the Cavite harbor at least twenty feet the opening next May of a twenty-two and keep it so, besides maintaining a story office building capable of housing | channel of exit and entrance to correspond. To the argument, submitted by means of exit a well enclosing the single the advocates of Subig Bay, that Olongapo staircase and the elevators; and that station already possesses all the requisites of deep water, complete protection building packed with people and stocked from wind storms and abundant facilities for impregnable defence against a naval attack, the partisans of Cavite reply that similar advantages can be secured in Manila Bay through the expenditure necessary to complete the engineering triumphs involved. And they add that we should thus concentrate our army, navy and civilian forces in a single stronghold. Which, of course, is a consideration.

The fact remains that in the opinion of many, perhaps a majority, of our naval veterans, it would be more practicable to fortify Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila Bay-a very simple matter-and develop Olongapo station landlocked harbor, capable of sheltering a hundred vessels of the largest size, only about sixty miles distant from Manila and available at all times, without important additions to the work of nature, for every purpose of offence and

The dredging of the Cavite "pocket' is a problem. Deep water in Subig Bay is a fact. As for defending either against question?

### Muckrakers.

"It would be most fortunate," says Senator FORAKER, "if a paddock could be provided for the muckrakers."

Yes, even for the high muckamuckraker himself. But silence would be to all that noble band of brothers a most cruel and unusual punishment. They must muckrake and they will muckrake so long as there is applause or money in doing it. They bear, consciously or unconsciously, false witness against their country. The history of TITUS OATES and his fellow perjurers shows that the grossest popular credulity gets satiated at last with gulping down slanders. The pillory and whip followed hard upon the glory.

Of course the parallel between the muckrakers of 1680 and those of to-day is not to be pressed to the disadvantage of either. The latter are all known to be wise and honorable, whereas the former were a tough lot. On the other hand, the seventeenth century muckrakers slandered the adherents of a particular religion; the contemporary ckrakers slander a nation

The important acts passed by the Philippine Assembly include one for the increase of the salaries of members. The Filipinos are fitting themselves rapidly for self-gov-

A verdict of guilty against a man convicted of stealing timber from the State is accompanied by a recommendation of mercy from the jury. Probably it is argued that the offence was committed in the heat of

### Speaker Cannon and His Rules

From the Washington Herald.
In the early part of the present session Speaker Cannon called attention to the rule that forbids smoking on the floor of the House and governing the general conduct of the members while they are sitting about the chamber engaged in the habit of making laws. As every one knows, "Uncle Joe" is rather fond of a cigar bimself. Yesterday when the House had gone into the committee of the whole and "Uncle Joe" had cheerfully yielded his gavel, he left the hall immediately by a back

The argument over the question of immigra tio wated warm, and later the Speaker came in the main door, a long, black, feroclous looking eigar in his mouth. He started jauntly down the half, and then he must have been suddenly struck with the incongruity of the situation, for he whisked the weed from his mouth, but not until he had techically violated another rule.

Then he proceeded to violate another the same way. He leaned against a desk and listened to the nent, when he should have taken a seat. But he didn't stay long. It was long enough, however, to give the lie to the story that his only was for cigars is to chew, for there was unmistakably fire on the end of his cigar, and the smoke curied up from it as from an Indian signal fire.

### Temptation in Way of Mountaineers.

Bennington correspondence St. Albans Messenger, There will be little business transacted at the present term of Bennington county court other than the trial of the Sunderland liquor selzure case which was resumed yesterday. A quantity of liquor valued at \$1,500 is at issue. The liquor was selzed the latter part of June at a second class liquor store in Sunderland by Deputy Sheriff M. J.

The liquor was stored in the deputy's woodshed and when here a few days ago he said it had been mpossible for him to leave his house unguarded ever since the liquor came into his possession Money to an amount equal to the value of the liquor but \$1,500 worth of wet goods constituted too much of a temptation to the mountaineers of Sunderland.

### Ring in a Cabbage.

Prom the Dillon Herald.
One day last week M. D. Dickens bought a cabbage at Charife Saleeby's which he carried home for his wife to prepare for dinner. When Mrs. Dickens attempted to quarter the cabbage ahe found that the knife would not cut through. With the assistance of Mr. Dickens the cabbage was finally cut in two, when it was discovered that The only plausible explanation that can be given is that when the cabbage was young some person working at or near it dropped the ring, which lodged in one of the leaves. As the cabbage cost only 15 cents and the ring is valued at \$18 Mr. Dickens is quite well satisfied with the transaction.

Rate Collector for Seventy Years.

From the Pall Mail Gazette.

The city of London possesses a rate collector who has held office for just seventy years and is now rapidly approaching his fivescore years. This veteran is W. W. White, the Ward clerk of Broad street, the district of stock brokers. His wonderful age notwithstanding, he will discharge unassisted all the duties of the several appointments he holds and retains to the full all his faculties. Until a year or two ago he was wont to take two stairs at a time when mounting to his office, and even now its displays an agility that would put many men his juniors by half a century to shame.

### NEW HISPANIC MUSEUM.

That no preliminary flourish of trumpets sounded at the opening of the new Hispanio Society Museum was quite in consonance with the dignity and magnitude of that organization. Founded because of the deep interest Mr. Archer M. Huntington takes in all that is beautiful in Spanish art and literature, this museum adds one more jewel to the noble crown of Manhattan. Mr. Huntington, the son of the late Collis P. Huntington and a profound student of Spanish archseology, literature, art, has brought together an extraordinary collection of antiques, manuscripts, marbles, bronzes, books. Hispano-Moresque ware, medals, coins, letters, all of which he has housed in princely style. The museum stands on a hill just west of Broadway and 156th street, in Audubon Park. The Hudson is but a block away and the Palisades are almost neighbors of this palatial building. To further create the illusion of being far way from New York city there are trees and isolated villas dotted around. Yet you are within a few feet of the 157th street subway station, Broadway division. Less than thirty minutes from Forty-second street, and one is transported into old Spain, for both in arrangement and atmosphere this new museum is precisely what it pretends to be.

It is not grandiose in structure, its exwidth and in depth 70 feet. Indiana imestone is the material. The architecture is a happy compromise of classic and romantic. The building stands free; air and sunshine have plenty of room to play about its severe and graceful lines. A tiled space after you have entered by the big iron gates up the imposing granite stairs gives perspective. Within the attention is first struck by two gigantic repoussé bronge doors from the Egypt of the fourteenth century. They were found by Mr. Huntington at Cairo and were formerly the wings of a door in a mosque of a Mameluke Sultan, Barkup, whose name is innosaics fill the eye on the walls and halls, which recall a dream of the Alhambra of Moorish Spain.

while the Velasquez, a wonderful canvas, is claimed by many experts to be the solitary example in America of the great Spaniard. It is generally supposed by those whose judgment is worthy of credence to be a portrait of a certain Cardinal Pamfili or Pamphili spoken of by Palomius. [What visions of cool bosks and sweet meadows are evoked by the old name, the Pamphili gardens!] Velasquez painted the heads of many churchly dignitaries while in Rome—the Pope, Cardinals and others. His Innocent X. in the Doria once seen will never vanish from the secret chambers of the brain. The present portrait is that of a man in the flower of his age. Wearing scarlet cope and biretta, he still preserves a youthful air. He sports, as did many a noble priest, little mustaches. His face is sleek. The eye alone suggests a shrewd nature not so easily fathomed. ment is worthy of credence to be a portrait His face is sleek. The eye alone suggests a shrewd nature not so easily fathomed. Its depth, lustre, the solid modelling of the head, the planes of the face, to assess a few of its values, are all masterly. It is both powerful and delicate. The figure swims in space. From the opposite end of the gallery you feel as if some one alive was looking in at you through a small aperture framed in gold. Vitality, nobility of characterization and the superbest paint are displayed in this portrait. If Velasquez did not paint it—and such authorities as Señor de Berueta and Prof. Venturi say that he unquestionably is its author—then who in the name of El Cid was its piotorial progenitor? Certainly a glorious artist. It would be too cruel to compare it with alleged Velasquezes in New York. It has quality, that indefinable quality which is like the golden, football and the superbox of a Stradiyarying yields.

His proposes if this experiment were tried and failed the old excuse would be made that "the would be made that "the means were imperfect." Perhaps they are, and would be, but I am reminded of the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused the monk Urbin Grandler of being in league with the devil to persecute her convent. At the inquiry State, or some of his weirdly named retinue, testified against Grandler through the mount of the stater. He would be, but I am reminded of the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused the monk Urbin Grandler of being in league with the devil to persecute her convent. At the inquiry State, or some of the winch of the min of the superiod."

How then can device the monk Urbin Grandler of being in league with the devil of the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused the monk Urbin Grandler of being in league with the devil of the nun of the state, and would be, but I am reminded of the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused the monk Urbin Grandler through the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused the monk Urbin Grandler through the nun (of Poissy, I think it was) who accused

finable quality which is like the golden, floating tone of a Stradivarius violin. The Goyas are unequal, but all of them interesting. One depicts the horrors of war and is probably a sketch for the picture in the Prado. We know it through the etched series entitled the Horrors of War a companion set to "Caprichos." Violent, exuberant, cruel, it is truly Goyaesque. So is its little neighbor, a bucolic bit. The portrait of the Duchess of Alva, a large canvas, shows the coquettish lady pointing to her feet, where the artist has scrawled his signature. It is very modern in feeling as modern as Zuloaga or Robert Henri, though a trifle wooden in the articulation of the wrists and ankles. The bloody Duke of Alva is by Antonio Moro, a strong specimen of masculine portraiture. In dull colored armor, carrying across his arm a truncheon, this sinister nobleman does not belie his fierce reputation. But what power, what painting! Note what Mr. Berenson would call "tactile values" in that sceptre or whatever it is; not of iron but of wood one feels the sense of lesser weight as it reposes on the left steel clad arm, not to mention the justness of the rendered texture. Gen. Forastero, by Goya, hangs on the same wall. Also a man's portrait by

The general effect of the other end of the gallery is a brilliant one. Carreno de Miranda's "Assumption of the Virgin" is in the dentre. On either side are El Grecos two Morales, a Valdes Real and a rich toned Murillo. The Grecos are superior to those shown either in New York or Philadelphia; the Wilstach collection in the latter city boasts a very peculiar Greco. The Miranda might have been painted yesterday, so clear and fresh is the body of its paint. May we not hope to see some day Mr. Huntington s newly acquired Greco from the Kann collection, a portrait of Cardinal de Guevara, in this museum?

On the two long walls, south and north, there are many portraits by Spanish artists -one ah excellent Philip IV.—altar pieces and ecclesiastical subjects, Hispano-Mor esque lustre ware, sacred vessels, gold silver, precious stones, bronzes, door knockers, keys, ironwork, soins of priceless value. Moorish, Roman, Carthaginian and Spanish coins are also to be seen and wondered over-the wonderment finally modu lating into the theme of the collector's indomitable patience and sagacity. Mr Huntington is an authority on Span Moorish coins. He has written a history concerning these things. But upon the books, maps, manuscripts and what not we dare not dwell. It will be the work of a lifetime to catalogue the riches of this nuseum, which, possibly excepting the British Museum, has no rival anywhere The lack of catalogues is a grave short coming. Yet what a labor before they can be completed! In the meantime the student and casual visitor suffers. Mr. Francis Lathrop painted in monoch the heads that are ranged under the gal-

leries, also the two copies of Velasquez's Prado masterpieces, "Las Meninas" and "Las Hilanderas." The decorations throughout are warm and the various carvings tasteful. Medallions adorn the outer walls with appropriate names of great Spanish artists and thinkers. Loyola is one

Society. There might be a pretty and profitable sermon preached upon the fashion in which wealthy men spend their "interval" here below, but we detest sermonizing, yet we cannot forbear quoting a few lines from

a significant indication of the catholicity

of the donor. Flanking the museum is a

Walter Pater: "Some spend this interval in listlessness some in high passions, the wisest in art and song." Mr. Huntington, still a young man, has elected to follow the wiser path of beauty and art.

### QUESTIONING THE DEAD. Proposal to Examine Some Departed

Mathematician. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. minutely detailed account of the paychic experiments of Sir Oliver I odge and his associates is available, criticism is perhaps premature, but comment and speculation may not be so.

The weak point of all proof where the medium answers questions is that the answers terior being not more than 100 feet in may be influenced by telepathic conditions btaining between the medium and questioner If I ask a question through a medium, and, consciously or not, know the answer, that answer, imprinted in my mind, may be telepathically communicated to the mind of the medium. Or if another person knows the answer the medium may obtain it telepathically, for few who admit the existence of this phenomenon will make distance a har to its operation. On the other hand, if neither the questioner nor any other living person knows the answer nothing is proved. The medium may say anything not too far moved from the characteristics (as known in life) of the disembodied spirit whose answer she is supposed to transmit, and it is inevitable that the mind of the questioner, strongly recalling these scribed on them in Arabic. Tiles and characteristics, should convey them to the receptive mind of the medium.

I would not venture to deny the possibility of sentient existence on the part of our de-Moorish Spain.

If one may dare to say it, the interior of the museum is of a cosey magnificence. It is not large, nor is it cramped. The spacing and arrangement of the various objects of art have been planned by a master hand. You have a sense of intimacy. You wish to linger, to "loafe and invite your soul" under that patio which is glassed over and from the oblong gallery of which you can peep over into the reading room adjacent with its 50,000 volumes. A small boy in buttons who is not even half Spanish hands you a leather plaque upon which are inscribed the names of the masters whose pictures adorn the walls, some thirty-four in all. It is a moment to rejoice. New York has never before seen in a public place such a gathering of Goyas, El Grecos, while the Velasquez, a wonderful canvas, parted friends. Neither would I give too senses upon our own minds, and there they are ready to be developed and used, perhaps unconsciously, by the medium. Why not propose to the spirit of a dead

mathematician a complex problem, to be worked out and conveyed in detail through a medium? It could be made far too difficult

# DUMONT, N. J., January 31.

Becline of Bible Knowledge TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cardinal Gibons's statement, as reported in THE SUN, to the effect that the statesmen of America show a marked want of familiarity with regard to the text of the Bible is very notable. He quotes Daulel Webster as an orator who used to dovetail his speeches with appropriate quotations from Scripture, but the case of John Bright, the English orator, is still more remarkable. In the whole of Bright's public speeches you will not find a single Greek or Latin quotation, but his illustrations are taken entirely from the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, and they were most telling in their effect, not only on a cultivated audience in the British Parliament, but In his popular addresses to thousands in the town hall of Birmingham and the free trade hall in Manchester. Even in the present day an apt quotation from the Bible in the English House of Common

In this country, Cardinal Gibbons remarks, there is an absence of Scriptural reference among our lic speakers. But the same may be said of our Protestant preachers. I have a large number o sermons before me preached by clergymen of different denominations, and their ignorance of what I would call "the great English classic" is very marked indeed. It affords a great contrast to the sermons of a man like Bishop Boyd Carpenter in England in the present day, and more particularly to the preaching of Melville. Robertson and Spurgeon in the last century. We count a man ignor ant who is not familiar with the text of Shakespear or Milton, but what can we say of an educated man who has no knowledge of the illustrations used in

Holy Scripture? Not very long ago I was the means of sending two young men to a well known theological sem-inary, and when, after three years training, they presented themselves for ordination they were rejected by the examiner on account of their complete ignorance of the contents of the English

#### NEW YORK, February 1. Williams College.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The speech of Professor H. A. Garfield at the Williams dinner was of special significance in view of the near approach of his inauguration as president of the college. His utterances must be taken as forecast-ing some departure from the traditional purpose of Williams-to be and to continue a college dedi cated to the idea of a liberal training as the basis and precursor of specialized study. This conception of the function of the college cannot be lightly averborne by the new president, and he may no intend it, although he is reported as saying: "Today most of our graduates go into business rather than into the professions, and we must adjust our curriculum and our whole college life to that end." The more reason, it would seem, that Williams College should cherish its distinctive aim to con-tribute to the world of action and practical affairs her quota of rounded and cultivated men, of clear visioned and effective idealists. The man first, "success" afterward; that has been the Williams

Let not her sons or teachers forget "how en nobling thoughts depart when men change sword for ledgers and desert the student bower for gold.

NEW YORE, February 1. A WILLIAMS MAN.

#### The Sociologist at the Racetrack. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Without

counting in the small proportion of humanity that goes wrong under any circumstances, whether elergymen, Wall Street men or Tenderloin habituen s there any actual evil result from racetraci petting or any moral hurt to the thousands who throng to the races for enjoyment in summer?

A statement on this facts, not arguments. from one who knows would be serviceable in the

THE OCEAN OF WORDS. Somo Remarks on a Recent Strong Tide

in the Same. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A striking feature in this last number of the tures on Behavior" is the patronizing tone with which commendation is bestowed upon the Judge whose ruling squares to our Executive's idea of judicial conduct. smaller building of the Numismatists gravely informed that "No man should lightly criticise a Judge." From this homiletic text the fair inference may be drawn that when Roosevelt publicly animadverted upon the decision of a certain Judge, the castigation administered in the form of criticism was not applied "lightly." We learn that Mr. osevelt must have given long and profound thought to the situation before finding it to be his duty to reprimand this misbehaving

> Another amusing feature is Mr. Roosevelt's conception of what is fair in attack and de-lence. It seems that it is all right for him to flood the country with messages in which he can say what he pleases in denunciation of the Standard Oil Company. When that company, however, ventures to issue a pamphlet which purports to give to the phlet which purports to give to the been the facts in the case where they have been fined \$29,000,000 (a dase, by the way, not yet decided upon appeal), Mr. Roosevelt pro-ceeds to abuse the corporation—first for ssuing the pamphiet and secondly because Mr. Rockefeller himself did not write it.
>
> The coyness with which he permits himself to be dragged into the limelight, there to descant upon his own virtue, is, to say

the least, eminently characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt. People wonder whether after March 4, 1909, we can possibly have so good a man in the White House. Congress, however, will as usual disregard Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations. It won't make any difference. Mr. Roosevelt has freed his mind and got his campaign document out before "the plain people." Poor Congress! Notwithstanding it has suffered the burden of two enormously long me on the state of the Union," it hears the Presi dent remarking, in a by the way sort of manner. "It is my purpose as soon as may be submit some further recommendations in reference to our laws regulating labor con-

ditions within the sphere of Federal authority. Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Samuel Gompers will please take notice. A TIRED REPUBLICAN VOTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.

#### FROM A BRYAN MAN. He Protests Against Those Democrats Who

Want to Win. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having opened the columns of THE SUN to those alleged Democrats who are protesting against W. J. Bryan as a Democratic candidate for President, and having given them their day in court, kindly permit the other side just a

It has been a source of real vexation to me dissenters that they will persist in masking behind various pseudonyms, not daring to come out in the open, as an honest Democrat always does. And these names have such a peculiar ring to them that any one at all familiar with a genuine Democrat can readily discover that they are a spurious article. Here we have "A Democrat for Victory" and then we have "A Tired Democrat," and so on through the list of counterfeits.

Let me assure these apprious writers that the mountain will not come to Mohammed. In other words, the six and odd millions of voters who loyally supported Mr. Bryan and the principles for which he stands through two Presidential campaigns are still untwo Presidential campaigns are still unwavering in their devotion and will never surrender merely to secure a barren victory. We demand a platform of principles and the candidate pledged to carry them out, and not a mere meaningless platitude of words with a political figurehead set up only to catch votes. The trouble with these dissenters to Mr. Bryan's candidacy is that they belong to a class of political cormorants who want to line their stomachs up to the pie counter and in effect say to the party: "To hell with principles. Give us a man we can win with."

Let me assure this class that there are more than fifteen hundred thousand voters in the Northern States alone who stand ready to repeat their acts of 1904 regardless even of the earnest entreaties of Mr. Bryan, whom we worship, to the contrary. Ohio, my home State, will furnish fifty thousand of this class of voters and "don't you forget it."

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 30. W. S. Lipps.

### The Creator of Confusion

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fol owing from Guizot's "History of Charles I." (Vol. 1, page 105) seems particularly interest-United States: "In the great convulsions of society men are sometimes attacked by a fever of universal, sovereign, impious ambition. They think they have the right and the power to lay their hands on everything and to reform the world according to their own pleasure. Nothing can be more insensate or presumptuous than these vague impulses of the human creature who, treating as chaos the grand system of which he forms an item, strives to make himself a creator and succeeds only in introducing the confusion of his own dreams into everything that he touches."

A CONSTANT READER.

## NEW YORK, February 2.

Two Statesmen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the President believes what he says he has much to learn of his own countrymen and their business integrity. He is quite beside himself, intemperate in his remarks and in his zeal. He lets good taste and good judgment have no show whatever. He is, in fact, a second edition of Lawson. PRTSBURG.

# PITTSBURG, Pa., February 1.

President and Congress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice by the morning paper that Mr. Roosevelt is proposing to "force action by Congress." ot that body furnish backbone enough to tell him to mind his own business? His duties are not legislative, although he seems ready to take all the duties of the Government on his shoulders

#### NEW YORK, February 1. Dementia Politica.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If ever there was a case of political dementia it is in the White House. J. E. LARMER, Jr. NORWALK, February 1.

Else I would burst.

Back on your mat, people! And when my lips are open bark not. That means cease barking altogether,

Tremble at power incarnate! Back to your mat! Mine is the word of wisdom The ultimate word. He who shall scoff Let him be maran atha. I am the Federal Government, I am the universe.
I am the only one—likewise It.

Hearken to wisdom incarnate!

Marvel at virtue incarnate!

I am the apex, the summit,

The crown of the arch of the empyrean Observe now and learn your lesso 1 am the source of knowledge, The fountain of wisdom

Others are llars. Too long have matters progressed As nature intended and Providence willed. All that is now to be changed.

All ye are base, \* Rich men especially.

Basest are writers and speakers Excepting they toady to me. Are those who work daily for wages and vote for me

You notice I scatter. That is my privilege, Likewise my pleasure Murmur not.

DEADHEADS. Between the Federal and the

State Statutes. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In making the statement that "R. R." was apparently not familiar with the Interstate cation regarding steadheads was printed, "E. H. P." overlooks the fact the printed, Commerce act at the time his first communi-"E. H. P." overlooks the fact that "R. R." referred to the Public Service law of the State of New York and not to the Interstate Commerce act. The Interstate Commerce act applies to all railroads doing an inter-state bilainess, while the Public Service law of the State of New York applies to railroads within New York State and not engaged in interstate business. The latter roads are those affected by the inadequacy of the Public Service law in respect to the using of passes. It is the Public Service law of the State of New York that governs the issuing of trans tion of roads operating entirely within the State, and the provisions of the Interstate

Commerce act do not apply in this respect. It is true that the Interstate Commerce act provided a penalty for those accepting passes, but it is equally true that the Public Service law of the State of New York fails to make any such provision, which would partially relieve the railroads of the burden now being imposed upon them by disgruntled

It must be assumed that the clause in the Interstate Commerce act against the acceptance of pass privileges was made after considerable deliberation, and that such clause is beneficial to the community. If this is true, is it not equally important and just as beneficial to the State of New York to have this same provision in the Public Service

The section of this last act relating to gratuitous transportation was copied almost word for word from the Interstate Commerce law, with the exception that the clause which made it a misdemeanor to accept transporta-tion in violation of the act was omitted. Why? BUFFALO, February 1.

#### BRITAIN'S DELIGHTFUL NAMES. Curious Utterance of Familiar Appellations Where Spelling Doesn't Help

From the Gentlewoman.

	Abergavenny	Altch'eson
1	Alverstone	.Al'verston
1	Arbuthnot	An'struther Arbuth' not
1	ArundelBaden-Powell	Arr'undel Bayden-Poël
1	Beauchamp	.Beech'am
1	Beaulieu	Bew'ly
	Berkeley	.Bark'ly
1	Bertle, Bethune	. Bee'tun
1	Bourke Breadalbane	Burk
1	Broughton	Bro'am Braw'ton
	Buccleuch	.Bucklew'
1	Burghclere	. Bur'clair
1	Cadogan	.Cal'edon
1	Casellis	.Carew'
	Castlereagh	.Castleray'
1	Clerk	.Clark
1	Clowes	.Cook
	Colclough	.Cohoon'
1	Compton	.Cumpton
	Cowper	
	Cromarty	.Crumm'arty
	De-Crespigny	.De-Crep'piny
1	De La Pasture	.De Lyle
1	Derby Dewar	.Dar'by
1	Doherty	.Do'erty
1	Dynevor	.Din'e-vor
1	Eardley	
1	Eyre Farquhar	Air
1	Fermanagh	. Ferman'nah
1	Feversham	Fy'nes
L	Finucane	
Г	GeikleGlamis	.Guy'key
1	Goschen	.Go'shea
	Guillamore, Gwydyr	
1	Halsbury	Hawlz'bury
1	Heneage	.Henn'age
1	Herburn	
1	Heygale	Hay'gate
1	Hobart	.Hub'art
1	Home	Hume
	Hopetoun	
	Keewatin	Jame'son
	Kerr	Car
1	Kilmorey	.Kilmur'ray
	Knollys Kyllachy	
1	Legard.	
1	Leinster	.Len'ster
1	Le Messurier Leveson-Gower	Lee Mes'surer
1	Levinge	Leel
1	Lotbiniere Lygon	.Lobin'yare
	Lyveden	.Live'den
1	Mackay	.Macloud'
1	Magdala	.Magdah'la
1	Magheramorne	.Marr'amora
1	Mainwaring	Man'nerine
	Marioribanks	.Men'gis
1	Moncrieff	.Muncreef
1	Montgomerie Montmorency	.Montgum'ery
1	Moray	.Mur'ray
	Olivier	.Oilver .Par'nel
1	Pauncefo e	.Pounce' foot
1	Pole-Carew	.Pool-Ca'rey
	Poneonby	.Po'erscort
	Prideaux	.Prid'us
	Router	.Roy'ter
	Ros	.Roos
	Ruthven	.Riv'ven
	Salls Sandyw	.Sah'leece
	Saumares	.Sum'mary
1	St. Leger	.Sill'ijer
	St. Maur	.Strawn
	Tangye	.Tan'-jee
	Telgamouth Tollemache Tredegar	.Tol'mash
	Trimlestown	.Trimmless' tous
1	Tweeddale	.Tweed'al
1	Tyssen	.Tie'sen
1	Vaughan	.Vawks
1	VesciVesnies	.Veen'1
	VilliersWaldegrave	.Vill'era
1	Wemyss Willoughby de Eresby.	.Weems

Willoughby de Erceby .. Willoughby Derzby Mere Power for Chief Croker. To rus Ediros of Tas Sun—Sir: It seems to me the common sense thing for the Fire Commissioner to do would be to have Fire Chief Croker pass on all hose bought and hold him responsible. Put inspection by the Chief in the contracts and specifications. Every one knows Croker is hones NEW YORK, February 1.

A Hero's Setisfaction Hercules had just donned the shirt of Nessus

"Anyway, it's not the Roosevelt mantle," he con-Herewith he rejoiced that he had some manhood